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ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Minutes of the General Conference, held at Great Salt Lake City, Deseret, April 6th, 1850.

Present of the First Presidency—Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards.

Patriarch—John Smith.

Of the Twelve Apostles—P. P. Pratt, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson.

Presidency of the Seventies—Levi W. Hancock, Zera Pulsipher, Henry Herriman, A. P. Rockwood.

Presidency of the Stake—Daniel Spencer, David Fullmer Willard Snow.

High Priests Quorum—John Young, R. Cahoon.

Presiding Bishop—Newel K. Whitney.

Clerk of Conference—Thomas Bullock.

The Conference was called to order by Elder David Fullmer. The choir sung a hymn. Prayer by Elder Fullmer, and singing.

Elder P. P. Pratt then arose to present the business of the day, and without any preliminaries, on motion, President Brigham Young was sustained as the first President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day day Saints, by unanimous vote, and also Heber C. Kimball, as first, and Willard Richards, as second Counsellor to President Young.

Moved that John Smith be sustained as Patriarch of the whole Church; carried.

Moved that Orson Hyde be the President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles; carried; also P. P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, E. T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards, as members of the same; carried.

Moved that Willard Richards, be sustained as Historian, and General Church Recorder; carried.

Moved that John Young, be sustained as the President of the High Priests' Quorum, also Reynolds Cahoon, and George B. Wallace as his Counsellors; carried.

Moved that Joseph Young, be sustained as the first President, Levi W. Hancock second, Henry Herriman third, Zera Pulsifer fourth, A. P. Rockwood fifth, Benjamin L. Clapp sixth, and Jedediah M. Grant seventh, Presidents of all the Quorums of the Seventies; carried.

Moved that Daniel Spencer be sustained as the President of this stake of Zion, also David Fullmore and Willard Snow, as his Counsellors; carried

Moved that Henry G. Sherwood be sustained as President of the High Council, and Eleazer Miller, John Kempton, Heman Hyde, Lewis Abott, W. W. Major, Levi Jackman, Elisha H. Groves, Ira Eldredge, John Vance, Edwin D. Wooley and Thomas Grover members of said Council; carried.

Moved that Newel K. Whitney be sustained as the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; carried.

On motion, John Nebeker was sustained as President of the Elder's Quorum, also James H. Smith and Aaron Sceva his Counsellors.

On motion, Joseph Harker was sustained as President of the Priest's Quorum, also Simeon Howd and James A. Chesney, his Counsellors.

On motion, McGee Harris was sustained as President of the Teacher's Quorum, also John Vance and Reuben Perkins his Counsellors.

On motion, Wm. C. [illegible] was sustained as President of the Deacon's Quorum, also Gehiel McConnell and Gilburd [illegible] his Counsellors.

Elder Pratt remarked that all are in duty bound, in covenant before God, to sustain these several men in their offices, and those who refuse to support them will be found breaking their covenants.

President Heber C. Kimball preached a long and faithtel discourse on the present situation of the Saints, comparing it with our former persecutions, drivings, sickness and poverty; he exhorted the Saints to faithfulness, and to be obedient to the counsel of these men, whom we have this day covenanted to obey; warned them of the danger of falling into the ways of the world, worshiping the God of Mammon, and forsaking the God of their salvation; exhorted them to faithfulness over our mortal bodies, that we may be rewarded with immortal bodies in the world to come, and expressed himself decidedly, that every individual may travel faster than they now do, if they will be obedient to what they are told, and concluded by blessing the people, that peace might rest in their hearts forever, and ever, amen.

The choir sung a hymn—Benediction by Elder Benson.

Half past one P. M.

Conference assembled and called to order by Daniel Spencer, choir sung a hymn prayer by Elder Orson Spencer, and singing.

Elder Parley P. Pratt, arose and occupied nearly two hours in bringing to the notice of the Saints, many scenes he had passed through, on the first establishment of this church on the earth, and several visible manifestations of the Providence of God, in the various movements of this Church for the past twenty years and of the manner in which they have been sustained. Enquired, for what purpose is this advancement of knowledge? to qualify the Saints for the great and marvelous work, the restoration of the whole house of Israel; and showed examples, from among the Jews and Lamanites. He showed clearly that the scriptures had done him a great deal of good, and when he read them he wished to emulate the examples of Joseph, David and Sampson. He rejoiced in reading the doctrines and teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, and completely refuted the doctrine as taught by Moses Martin, that the five senses were the counsellors of man. He said the great book of Nature has been open in all its sublime grandeur to the Utes, Shoshones and other Indians. and they had the five senses to lead them; compared their low situation with those who were cleanly and industrious, and who believe in the divine oracles of God; he exhorted the Saints to teach their children faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, repentance towards God, that they might be prepared to be baptized when eight years old; and exhorted them to meet often, and partake of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of our Lord and Savior.

Many persons are very anxious to hear preaching about the resurrection; he said he had not the keys of the resurrection, but he knew what was written about it, as he had been searching diligently for the last twenty years, and as he now sees more light upon it, he argued that he saw through a glass dimly, but twenty years hence he might have more light upon the subject; some persons have the idea, that when a Saint of God dies, when he rises from the dead he will go among the Gods, and do as they do—but, said he, I have not the idea that a man goes straight into celestial glory, but that he will come on the earth, and improve in the things of God, until he is perfected; he enquired what was the meaning of that scripture, which saith they are sown a mortal, but raised a spiritual body? they are natural, because they die, and it is right to call them spiritual, because they are quickened by the spirit of God; they are temporal, because they belong to things that are temporal; it is time, because the earth has not passed away. When the earth is purified time will be no more; what we call the end of time, is the winding up scene of this earth; it is made new and eternity commences; the earth passes away, and becomes celestialized. It is one thing to remove the curse from the earth, and another to purify it; and there is a great difference in being free from death, pain, and misery; and being restored to the glory and splendor of youth. He exhorted the faithful Saints to read their patriarchial blessings, claim the promises therein, and add all the good things they can think of, and that is not all they will have; for Jesus has promised, that whosoever forsakes father, mother, wife, or children, lands or possessions for his sake, shall receive in this time an hundred fold, and in the worlds to come life eternal. He said that death and resurrection was like going to sleep at night, and waking up in the morning, this opens that scripture which says, "I created all things, first spiritual then temporal; again, first temporal then spiritual; for to myself my work has no beginning or ending." We were firstly spiritual, then fell under the curse; then take a higher temporal degree, and finally a higher spiritual degree; I would like to rise and see things improve, see those mountains leveled, those [illegible] plains turn out their pools of water, barren sage [illegible], and all the swords, spears, and gun-barrels gathered into the blacksmith's shop, and made into implements to till the earth; have one thousand years of peace, gather up my poor scattered children, cheer up the hearts of the widow and the fatherless, and say, here is your hundred fold that you have suffered for the gospel's sake, when you were in the latter day on the earth. Not having seen these things twenty years ago, shows me, that I now only see through a glass dimly; but if I had a voice like a trumpet, I would say, repent and prepare for the great restitution of all Israel—Amen.

Choir sung, "Come let us anew."

President Young requested all the High Priests and Elders to meet in the Bowery at five o'clock, P. M., to transact some business with Samuel Russel and Moses Martin.

Half past five o'clock, P. M.

The Elders met, and were called to order by Elder Pratt, after singing a hymn, and prayer by Elder Carter; President Young called for Samuel Russell to come to the Stand and explain some remarks he had made, in regard to his faith in the gospel of salvation, when Russell said; "there may be some points of Mormonism, I believe; but as for believing in the principle of Revelation, as the Latter-day Saints do, *I do not*. I believe that Joseph Smith was as great a prophet as ever was on the earth; but I have no confidence in the Bible, or the Book of Mormon, or the Book of Revelations, as being revelations from the Almighty. I may have made light of the Holy Ghost; I have asked what was the Holy Ghost? and said that the only time the Holy Ghost was ever seen, was in the form of a pigeon, and it might be that I did ask, if it was good to eat? Gentlemen, I have spoken my sentiments; the brethren have all used me like gentlemen; I might have withdrawn, but did not think it would do any good."

Levi W. Hancock arose and said, I do know that Russell once enjoyed the spirit of God, and he has felt that this was the Church of God. I believe that the man has not prayed, but has been negligent; or he would know that Joseph was a prophet of God, and that Brigham Young is the prophet now. I move that Samuel Russell be cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, seconded by A. P. Rockwood, and carried unanimously.

President B. Young, after some preliminaries said, Mr. Russell has tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, and now to forsake that God who has sustained him, and offered him eternal life, and now to turn away from God, and make light of those things, is detestible to my feelings, (turning to him, he said.) inasmuch as we have severed this branch from the tree, I say unto you, Samuel Russell. in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth, you shall feel the heavy hand of God; I deliver you over into the hands of Satan; you have covenanted to serve your God; as you now forsake him, you shall feel the wrath of God, and shall know there is Revelation, and if it does not burn you up, you will wish it would.

I now call up the case of Moses Martin—when he came into the valley a year ago last fall, he had not the spirit of the Lord with him that I could perceive; nothing was said to him, or about him, till last summer, when the Presidents of the Seventies called him in question; they examined his feelings, and I know that he lied in the name of the Lord: I said he was a wicked man: *he is*. I can prove he is guilty of adultery, and the Doctrine and Covenants says: a man who commits adultery, and does not speedily repent, will lose the spirit of the Lord, and will deny the faith; I would not sustain him were he my own father or brother; a year ago I asked him in Council, Br. Moses, I ask you in the name of the Lord, did you keep yourself virtuous and pure, until you returned to your family? After about five minutes' hesitation, and conversation, he said, yes. He lied, and that too, in the name of the Lord; he is a liar, and I know it; he has always been like a wild bull in the net; I am on hand to prove him guilty of adultery.

President H. C. Kimball moved that Moses Martin be cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for his wickedness; carried unanimously.

President Young said, there were many going to the mines; he would rather they would stay here and raise grain, and not run after the God of this world—when I see some of the brethren going away, I feel like a mother seeing her darling child in the midst of the ocean, or in the roaring flames. He then requested the mechanics to commence working their labor tithing, and enquired what rate their wages should be; and appointed a meeting of all the mechanics, for the purpose of deciding what should be the standard of wages the coming season.

As I came here this morning—I said to my teams rest—to my family rest; while I go up to worship the Lord, in this comfortable tabernacle, and get the warming influence of His Holy Spirit, that we may be prepared to go to the nations of the earth, and build up the kingdom of our God. If you all felt as I do, you would want to come here, but not hurry to go away again; let us spend a few days and worship; the heavens are full of days, and we have nothing to do but to enjoy them.

Benediction by John Murdock, when the congregation dispersed.

SUNDAY, April 7, 1850.

Conference convened at ten A. M.,—called to order by G. A. Smith.

Choir sung a hymn, prayer by Elder Benson, and singing.

The house was very crowded.

Elder Kimball said he hoped the brethren would begin to find out the inconvenience of building such small houses, and hoped the brethren would build larger, so as to accommodate all who came.

Elder George A. Smith requested the prayers of the Saints, as he did not expect to preach when he came here this morning. The intelligence we receive directly from our Heavenly Father, in answer to prayer, is calculated to guide, direct, and lead us in the path, that we have undertaken to travel. He compared the present improvement, in this valley, to the time when he first entered it as a pioneer, when it was inhabited with innumerable hosts of large black crickets, and a few half-starved Indians; it appeared to him a miracle; ancient history has no parallel to such an undertaking as we accomplished, and is something more than human nature alone could accomplish. God has guided us, and sustained, and guarded us to the present time, and we are now in more prosperous circumstances than ever we were. It is in accordance with the revelations of our Savior Jesus Christ, through the prophet Joseph Smith, that his Saints should be tried in all things. This people has been driven from the State of New York, next from Jackson county, then from Clay; the same persecution drove us from Ohio, and the exterminating order of Governor Boggs drove us from Missouri; we left that State willingly, because we were obliged to, and we had the privilege of settling down in the most sickly, deathly swamps in Illinois, at Nauvoo; the Gentiles rejoiced, for they thought it would surely kill off the Saints; but when we had drained the swamps, and made it healthy, we must be driven from our improvements, and in as miraculous a manner as the children of Israel were delivered from Pharaoh, were we led to this place. When a ship is at sea, running without the danger of shoals, rocks, or shallows, she can ride a boisterous sea in safety; the captain and officers all feel contented, but if a sudden squall rises and takes her in the bows, it would very likely dismast the vessel, or sink her. We have rode through a sea of poverty, sickness, disease and death; but the storm has always been in our rear, and we could sail through it safely; but here there is danger from a heavy head wind. One of my personal friends, Samuel Russell, came to this Stand yesterday, and pronounced himself an unbeliever in the revelations of God; we are now in a situation to be tried by a heavy head wind, and it may dismast some part of the vessel; while we were at school in Kirtland, it was the desire of every elder to qualify himself to be a messenger of peace to all nations, kingdoms, tongues, and people, until the Lord should say it is enough. We have had but little time to preach since then, having been continually broken up, and driven about from place to place, as vagabonds on the earth, which has made us look out a place where we could make our families comfortable for a season; some of those elders now want to make themselves rich; but I do not want to see any man having the Holy Spirit, have his heart set on farms, cattle, or gold. I say, just as soon as by the blessing of the Almighty, and the blessing of my brethren, I can provide a reasonable means of subsistence for my family, I am ready, and my heart beats high, to go and bear this gospel to some people who never heard it, where the gospel never was preached, and where they are in darkness altogether; then I am on hand, and I trust in the Almighty that I may fulfil the work which God requires at my hands. Elders of Israel, and Saints of God, should always consider what they are about! never do a thing, that the spirit of truth suggests is not right! Moses Martin was yesterday disfellowshipped, and I will warrant, that when he put forth his hand to do evil, the still small voice cried out, "Moses, that is not right." Never do a thing that you are not convinced is right; every elder must retain his integrity before the Lord, or they will be damned. Remember the words of the Savior: "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all things shall be added unto you;" consider all that we have, and are, is at the service of the Almighty; and all that we do, to his glory, and in his name, and every thing we put our hands to will prosper; but if we conclude we have suffered enough, and labored enough, and stick stakes as apostates do, that they will go thus far and no farther, they will go down swiftly to destruction, and be eternally ruined. I desire to bear testimony to the truth of this work. This people have got to be cultivated until they are governed by the will of the Almighty, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, organized twenty years ago yesterday, is the only true Church, and the only possible way of salvation, and I know it: if a man sacrifices his own talents to his own corruption, he seals himself up to ruin. This is the only Church that will lead you to celestial glory; I know it is so; Joseph has died for it; Hyrum, David, and many others died for it; I know it is the truth. I desire my brethren to treasure these remarks, for I know they are true, and may the Lord God of Hosts preserve us all, until we arrive in the celestial kingdom of God, which is my prayer, even so, amen.

Moved that George Pitkin, Alvarus Hanks, Thomas Tomkins, Julian Moses, and Joseph Buzby, go to the Society Islands, to the assistance of Addison Pratt, and preach the gospel—carried.

Moved that Robert Campbell, John O. Angus and James Works go to England, and preach the gospel, under the direction of the Presidency there; carried.

Moved that Hiram Clark and William D. Huntington, go to California, to assist Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich.

Moved that Jessee Molan go to the States on a mission; carried.

Benediction by Daniel Spencer.

Two o'clock, P. M.

Conference again assembled and called to order by Elder Benson, Choir sung a hymn, prayer by E. T. Benson, and singing.

President Young arose and said, with joy and gratitude to my Heavenly Father, I look upon this congregation with admiration; I rejoice to see my brethren and my sisters congregate together to worship the Lord. It is a feast to me to look upon the Saints. It is a joy and gladness to mingle in their society. I feel thankful for the goodly number that are safely landed in the mountains. I look forward to the day when scores of thousands will join us in our secluded retreat. It is a matter of consolation to me to have the privilege of looking at the Saints. I can truly say it is sweeter to me than the honey comb; the greatest luxury I can enjoy, is to associate with those who delight to serve the Lord with all their hearts, and in the midst of all afflictions and privations, we have the privilege that we never before had, of assembling unmolested from our oppressors. I esteem the providences of God as a fresh manifestation of his kindness in removing the Saints to this place, to suffer the wickedness of the wicked to remove us to this place. I hope we will improve on the same; I would be thankful if I could have my feelings satisfied at this Conference; to a certain degree they are, and will be. When I realise what a struggle and labor we have undergone; I would rejoice at the privilege to look at my brethren for days and days. It is a place of happiness to me, the day I have long looked for, to enjoy the privileges now around me. I can truly say ten or fifteen years ago, I looked upon this people with an expectation that every man and woman would be worn into the grave, their lives spent in preaching, in watching their houses and protecting their families, before we could enjoy the present privilege. I expected it would be enjoyed by my children, but not by me, I am disappointed: it is all I could have anticipated; my life, my labor, all that I could anticipate eight or ten years ago, is now realized by me. The providences of the Almighty speak volumes to me, and says to Israel, be on the look out: Latter-day Saints be on the watch tower. The providences of God as they are dealt out to the earth speak to us, and should be realized as peals of thunder, that the Lord will cut short his work in righteousness, for a short work will he do on the earth.

I can say to all Israel, it is time we should awake from our lethargy, from our drowsy and sleepy feelings; awake to righteousness, and hasten the work that is upon us, for in a day and hour that we are not aware of, behold the Son of man cometh, as fast as the wheels of time roll round, to bring calamities, famine, fire, pestilence, sword, and the destroyer that walks abroad at noon day, or at midnight, and lays waste its thousands; nations are revolutionized, kingdoms are tottering and falling; a whole world is in commotion, what can we say? I can say, watch! watch! brethren! and be faithful! When I came here yesterday morning, my feelings were peculiar; I realized that for years we had been deprived of such a privilege to meet together to worship the Lord; this is the most comfortable place I have ever seen for the Saints to hold their meetings in at our gathering place: when I have been abroad in the world, we have had splendid halls, but at the gathering place, this is the best. What next brethren? some think I will go to conference, but if I do, I cannot stay there: I must go to the Kanyons or hunt my cattle; I would like to go to conference but I want to plough my lot, or fence my field, or go to mill, or to my farm. This I feel, I felt it yesterday. I have the same cares that other men have, the care of my family, my daily labor is upon me, my business is before me, but I said to my flocks and herds and teams, now rest; workmen stop your business, all hands; my family prepare to entertain those who call upon us, do the best you can, prepare the best to feed them with; and to all around me I said rest, while I go and worship the Lord; it has been a great struggle, like two immense armies contending; the enemy of all righteousness contending by storms and thunder, that we should not prepare a place to meet; we have been fighting and struggling for years. I recollect four years last February, we left Nauvoo; from that time to this we have been struggling to build a place to assemble in, we were thwarted in getting a Council House, we have not got it yet; we have been two winters idle, and some of the elders have forgotten there is a God, they have forgotten their covenants, their vows, and their prayers, they have forgotten what they once remembered, as the first and foremost in their hearts. I will draw cuts with any man who would go and plough to morrow, which grows the most wheat, by staying here to-morrow and getting our hearts warmed, or go ploughing; I have seen it tried, and proved, that when the Lord requires any thing of his Saints, and they do it, he can give the increase better, than if they served themselves; there is not the first man who has gained the first picayune by going to a Kanyon on Sunday, or by laboring on the Sabbath day; necessity does not drive a man to do it, no such thing, but it is their own dispositions, and the spirit that is in them. There is no more necessity to go to the Kanyons or hunt your cattle on the Sabbath day, you might as well plough; but some feel that they cannot spend time on a week day. We have tried it in traveling since we left Nauvoo, and not one time having traveled on the Sabbath day have we gained by it, but we have lost a day or two the next week to pay for it. What is the harm? It proves that you treat lightly the rules of the God of nature, the God we serve. The Lord that organized the elements knows what they can endure, he said to man, when you have labored six days, rest one, to refresh your bodies; let your horses and cattle that labor rest, your men and women, let them rest; I don't mean to rest like Christians, ride ten miles to a meeting, and then ride twenty-five miles for pleasure; but I mean a Saints Sabbath: there is not a nation or a people that keep the Sabbath, not a christian from the Pope to the latest reformer, there is not one who keep it, no not one, unless sick, if there is one it is by mistake or by accident. Now you gain nothing by transforming the ordinances of nature to your own desires; let them all rest, and when the earth has brought forth six years let it rest the seventh; you will not make any thing by transgressing any rule of the God of nature, and if our eastern neighbors had done so, their land would have been as good as when they first saw it. I would as soon rest a whole week and let every thing rest a week; for have we not worked more than six Sabbaths? If we tarry a whole week, it would not pay the debt, and the God of nature will bring it all back again. If I hurry this Conference, I have got to hurry every business transaction and every speech, and then the spirit would not abide with us. I want you to feel as I feel, stay right here and spend a week in Conference if necessary! A great many persons feel that they are so poor they have to go to the gold mines, they will be in such a hurry they will forget to pray; another cannot spend a week-day to go after wood or hunt his cattle, you can see the example, poor they are and poor they will be, and by and by they will wake up in hell. It is not a polite expression, but it is true doctrine, they will go down to hell proverty stricken and naked; are those who go to meeting every Sabbath going to get rich? not just yet! they will have more wheat, you may take economy and rest on the seventh day, and he will be the best off. I am not going to desire anything but the will of my Father in Heaven; if my Father makes me rich I will be contented, and if I am poor I will be contented still, and I will be content with all good men and good people. It is disgusting to me to see a person love this world in its present organization; look at kings on their thrones, their crowns fall at their feet, their almighty dollars do them no good, their wealth and opulence are gone, nation after nation are dethroned and crumble to ashes. Take the very youth of beauty; it is laid low in the grave!—Riches take the wings of the morning and fly away; it is beneath the heart of a man who loves God and His spirit.

I wish the brethren to listen to the principles this morning set forth on speculation, and their daily walk, we are here and it is our duty to sustain ourselves in this place and also, those who will come to us;—we have a duty to perform to our brethren; we are under holy christian covenants to assist our brethren who are left in the States, until they are gathered here; remember the poor who are yet in bondage and say what we can do for our poor brethren this season; it is one of the most important things that we can do, to raise grain to sustain ourselves and those who come here.

I have a few words to say on Mormonism as it is called, but to us, the doctrine of salvation; I can say I know it is true. I have known for years and years that Joseph was a prophet. I did not embrace Mormonism because I hoped it was true, but because it was that principle that would save all the human family, that would obey it, and it would make them righteous. Joseph Smith lived and died a prophet, and sealed his testimony with his blood; he lived a good man, and died a good man, and he was as good a man as ever lived, and the voice of the Lord is still heard for this people; for myself I am here just as I was in the days of Joseph. I never pretended to be Joseph Smith. I am not the man that brought forth the Book of Mormon, but I do testify to the truth of it. I am an apostle to bear testimony to the Gentiles of this last dispensation, and also to the Jews. I can say the heart of man is always eager for something, just like little children, we often see children when they have been feasted on pumpkin pie and sweet cake and other good things, eat until they are filled with pain and cry for more. The Elders have had so much revelation that it has put them in pain because they did not know how to digest it, and yet they cry for more. You live and see the time that kings and prophets have desired to see, but have died without the sight. It is your privilege, and it is mine, to receive revelation, and my privilege to dictate the church. Here are a cloud of witnesses from the death of Joseph to the return of the Twelve to Nauvoo, all things have been dictated by the Twelve with your humble servant at their head; could it have been bettered? was this people or any other people ever led, fed, or administered to more kindly and faithfully than this people have been by the Twelve and those who helped them? no! not even in the days of Joseph! From the day that I was baptized until this present time, I have felt as if I was in another world, in another existence. I never look back upon the old world but it is like looking into Hell. I have only one desire, and that is to do the will of my God, and that is all the will I ever had. I do chastise my brethren, find fault with them, and give them counsel, but the counsel I give, let any one say it is not right; I am at the defiance of any one to say I have not told them just right.

Next thing! Just as soon as any of the Twelve become dissatisfied, they lop off, they have not the boldness to go to the Council and say "good bye, I am going to hell my own road;" no not even John E. Page! I remember once at the commencement of this church, a [illegible] it, but he could not be satisfied, he came and said he had fingered and handled the perverted priesthood so much, the course I have taken is downwards, the devil has too fast hold of me, I cannot go with you: but the rest slide off.

Let me tell you it is the truth of the Lord God Almighty, and if a man will not do right, God will remove him out of his place forthwith.

I never was afraid of Joseph, although many would falter and feared Joseph would go astray. I did not serve Joseph, but I pattern after the doctrine the Lord has revealed through him! [illegible] of Joseph leading the people astray; If I thought God would suffer a man to lead a righteous people astray, I would not serve him, I would leave him and [illegible]; I serve the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and Jacob, the God of our fathers, he has called Joseph and will never let him lead this people astray, but when he has done his work [illegible]

he will take him to himself. I never was afraid of my friends! and you need not be; the Lord Almighty will never suffer his people to go astray unless they as a people want to follow iniquity, never! no never! no never!

. Do you know the word of the Lord when you hear it? It is the will of the Lord that he wants his people to do! As for revelation, some say it has ceased; it has no such thing! I could give you revelation as fast as a man could run, I am in the midst of revelation! Do you want more revelation written? wait till you obey what is already written.

The last two years of Joseph's life, Joseph laid out as much work as we can do for twenty years. I have no disposition to seek for more, until I see those we have, obeyed. I tell you one thing, if we obey the word of the Lord, this people have got to quit drinking whisky, and leave of using so much tobacco, tea and coffee. It is not religion to spend our time in light visits, or squandering your time as many have. When I look at the world and hear the blasts of the Devil, I say blow away. I trust that I shall live to accomplish my designs of fighting the Devil, and if I do not live, there are other men who will step into my place who are just as good for a hang on, as I am, or Joseph was.

My feelings are the same as they were when I was baptized, to do the will of my God! When we have the spirit of the Lord, we work together in oneness, and we shall accomplish the design sooner or later. Joseph used to say. "do not be scared, I have not apostatized yet!" and he did not! I say brethren I have not apostatized! and there are a good many who have not! We have got to gather Israel, and see the redemption of Israel, and if do not live to accomplish it, I shall come back to enjoy it. I say come on ye Elders of Israel and preach the mysteries of the Kingdom. When a principle comes to your understanding, it is no more a mystery, but behold the mystery has flown and all things are easy to be comprehended; all is simple, all is childlike, and all is Godlike.

Moved that Claudius Spencer take a mission to England; carried.

Moved that Simeon A. Dunn and Uriah B. Powell go to the Society Islands; carried.

The Band played a lively tune.

President H. C. Kimball inquired if it was the feelings of the people to continue the Conference another day, it was his feelings, that we should stay here a few days. On motion the Conference continues another day; carried.

The Choir sung a hymn. Benediction by G. A. Smith.

Monday, April 8th, 10 A. M.,

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Choir sung a hymn, prayer by W. W. Phelps, and singing.

Moved that Isaac C. Haight, Moses Clawson, Appleton M. Harmon, Jesse Crosby, and William Burton, go on missions to England to preach the Gospel; carried.

Moved that Jonathan Crosby go on a mission to the Society Islands, and James Bay to Ohio; carried.

President Kimball gave them some instruction, and advised all the elders when they start on missions, to leave their families at home, and then their minds will be more free to serve the Lord.

A great deal of local business was attended to, and instructions given on various duties.

Afterwards President Young gave some instruction on the law of tithing. The Lord himself instituted the principle through Joseph the Prophet, and that is for all the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to pay one tenth of all they have, to begin with, and afterwards one tenth of their increase. After making some further observation, he said we want to build a large house and farm to place the poor on, as soon as they arrive here. We want only your tenth. I ask not that of my brethren, but what I am willing to give myself; and what I do as your leader, or president, you should be willing to do the same.

We want to build a large store house, and I trust I shall see the day, when we want a few teams or a few thousand bushels of grain, to send to the relief of the poor; all we shall have to do will be to go to the store house of the Lord, without calling on the brethren to contribute. We shall yet see the day that we have not a poor person in our midst and the invalids and indigent persons will be in a comfortable situation for food and raiment, &c.

He then made a few remarks on the subject of mesmerism, and witchcraft in the days of old, showing that the power of the mesmerizers are perfectly harmless to the faithful elders of Israel.

Elder G. A. Smith made some remarks on the severity of the weather in the mountains in the fall of the year, and the prospect of sending forth a great number of Elders; and in order to avoid a great deal of suffering by them, passing through the mountains. He moved that we adjourn this conference to the first Friday in September, then to meet at the Bowery, in Great Salt Lake City, at 10 A. M.; carried unanimously.

The Band played a lively tune.

Benediction by Elder David Fullmer, when the conference was adjourned by President Young, blessing the people in the name of the Lord.

THOMAS BULLOCK.
Clerk of Conference.

The Cuba Business.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington states the expectation that a proclamation will shortly appear that Sir Henry Bulwer has had a conference with Mr. Secretary Clayton, in which it is stated that there is a secret treaty between Spain and England, which will require the latter to interfere, even if the Island is liberated. It is apprehended that this will lead to a blockade of the whole coast by England, and that some chance of a collision with the American flag will end in war. It is supposed that this business will hurry on the compromise with the north, while the south will go for delay.—Baltimore Clipper.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 26, 1850.

Counsel.

We would advise and recommend our friends to sow all the wheat they can from the 15th of August to the 15th of September. Fall wheat is generally a sure and certain crop in this country. Break up the prairie in June and July—set the drags in operation in the fore part of August and break down the rough and uneven places, and let a mould soft and mellow be formed on the top, then sow on your wheat and drag or harrow it in and you will be pretty certain to reap an hundred fold.

Cut and put up all the hay you can, from the 4th day of July to the 15th day of September. The prairies abound with it; and do not forget that it was worth twenty dollars per ton last year. Save all your corn fodder before frost, if consistent. Secure your crops in the best possible manner from rain, and from the depredations of animals. Let there be schools established in every branch of the Church, if in any way consistent. Employ the best teachers you can get, either male or female. The High Council will direct the affairs of the Church in our absence. The Bishop and his Counsellors will attend to the temporal concerns of the Church under the direction of the High Council; and Elder Lyman Stoddard will attend to the spiritual affairs of the same under the superintendance of that body. The High Council will continue to meet on every other Saturday to attend to all necessary business, and to review the condition and affairs of the Church.

Brs. Mackintosh and Gooch will conduct the Guardian while we are gone on a visit to the Valley, and to sit in counsel with our friends there. It is expected that the Saints will go diligently to work and mind their own business,—get the general tenor of advice from the High Council, and fill up the little vacancies by their own good judgment, and spend their time more in prayer and in thanksgiving and watchfulness, than in seeking counsel of the President—which, when they get, they too often violate.

With regard to politics we would say: attend punctually to your duty as American citizens on this important question. You will not forget that some poor silly tools,—hirelings of a dominant and oppressive party, charged us with selling the Mormon vote, and sought to turn you away from the counsel of your legitimate adviser. After bearing this false and wicked testimony, they salute us with the appellation of brother! Poor, miserable tools. They have neither the honor or manhood to apologise for their statements; and yet possess hypocrisy enough to say Br. Hyde. If such characters only knew with what sublime contempt we regarded them, they would enter their temple, (a grog-shop) and "go no more out;" but worship their always.

You will remember that your votes have been cast out, and that every device and stratagem have been resorted to by the party in power to disfranchise you. You are called "aliens"—you are styled "roving gipsies:" In short, you are styled every thing that is base and dishonorable. Remember that the President of a Locofoco Senate, proposed to head a mob once and drive us away when we were poor, hungry, naked, and not a place to lay our head. While, therefore, we cherish no hostility to the Locofoco party, we do cherish a deep sympathy for our Whig friends, who, when the poisoned dagger grasped by the hand of revenge, aimed at our vitals, and ready to be driven by the nerve of vindictive hatred, a voice like one from above, cried: "Stay thy hand." Our Whig friends parried the thrust, and we were not sacrificed. Ye Saints of God, remember this! and return the compliment at the polls, in a manner that becomes you—that witnesses your gratitude, and that proves your devotion to your country's best good. Suffer not yourselves to be diverted from your course by any soft, smooth or plausible words. But remember your God, your country and yourselves. Act like freemen, and carry out your measures with a dignity and an independance that will make sycophants ashamed, and angels proud to own you as brethren.

Mormon Temple at Salt Lake.

Some of our exchanges affirm that a Mormon has declared in their section, that the Mormons at Salt Lake are building a wonderful Temple. They have collected a large amount of gold for that purpose, &c., and are collecting more. It is stated that we believe the gold of California was placed there on purpose to build our Temple. This is a mistake! We calculate to build our temple of agate and carbuncle, and take the gold of California to pave the streets of the city and for cow-bells. Poh! What next?

Salt Lake Mail.

Why is it that men have come through from the Salt Lake by express, and left our mail behind to come by ox teams? Are they so insensible to our interests that our wants are forgotten through an over anxiety to avail themselves of every advantage of trade? We are glad to see all good men supported: and if they are supported, we think they ought, in turn, to strengthen the prop that sustain them. Every wise and good man will rise by considering the interests and welfare of others On this principle, he rises no more to fall

Public Documents.

Thanks to Hon. Truman Smith and Hon. Fitz Henry Warren for volume's Public Documents. Annual message, accompanying documents, and the report of the Secretary of War.

Gov. Unsay, and suite from Hungary, left St. Louis on the 15th inst., for their own home in this State.

Emigration.

We feel highly gratified to see our emigrants so well fitted out as they are. They generally have two good yoke of oxen, and from one to three yoke of cows to each wagon. The average freight of each wagon is 1650 pounds. The average amount of bread stuffs to the person, old or young, is one hundred and twenty-five pounds—bacon, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, dried fruit, and other little necessaries in proportion.

To see a people who, three or four years ago, had to sell their all to get bread to last till they could raise it; and now see them with from one to four wagons each, with plenty of good team, thousands of sheep and loose cattle, horses, mules, and machinery of various kinds; wagons all new, and stock all young and thrifty, is gratifying in the extreme.

This people are naturally industrious; necessity has forced them to acquire this habit. Public frown upon a poor miserable lounger in our streets is so severe, that he is compelled to go to work or clear out. This is just as it should be. A lounger should be served as drones are served in the hive, or the vagrant law put in force against them.

It has been our aim continually to encourage industry, and inspire every able person to labor steadily and faithfully, in the most advantageous way, pointing out a field for every man to labor in. And it affords us unbounded satisfaction to behold the result in part. Between seven and eight hundred wagons well fitted out for the mountains, are gone from this point this year. May the Guardian ever continue to encourage industry and economy—to suppress vice and promote virtue—to exalt the honest and industrious,—and to scourge and abase the viscious, the idle, and such as are too short of good and redeeming qualities! And may those who love this stand which the Guardian has taken, subscribe for it themselves, and influence as many others to follow their example as they can. It is true that some have found fault with the strictness of our course, and pronounced us overbearing and tyrannical. But we have this consolation that such as find fault with us, are either idle and wish to live at the expense of others, that are always borrowing, begging, lounging, and never producing anything useful by their own industry and economy. They can sell whisky, and by it, corrupt the morals of society. They can gather pecuniary strength enough by this foul traffic to become very insolent and saucy, as least some of them; they can see every thing but the hook they are swallowing, which, one day, will pull them out of the water, and hold them up in the sun's rays to dry in the sight of all. All men living are now on the stage and are acting their part. Happy is he that chooses that part that will secure to himself the applauses of wise and competent judges!

We received a communication from Elder N. H. Felt at a late hour, which will appear in our next.

It is expected that Elder Hyde will deliver his farewell address on Sunday next in this town, previous to his leaving for the Valley.

Estray Animals.

It has sometimes been the case that people have discovered animals that have strayed from their owners, and they neglect or refuse to give information as to where they can be found, until a reward is offered: then they are ready to turn out and hunt for them and find them. We do not say that some men have driven animals away and secreted them with the hope of getting a reward for finding them. Yet if we should say it, we might not greatly err.

This is only another way of stealing—it is too contemptible and mean to think about. The man who will refuse to give information of his neighbors' horse, ox, cow, mule, or any other animal that may have strayed away, if he knows where the animal is, the reward that he gets by this way of extorting it, shall be a curse on his house until the third generation. It is a crime akin to that of turning a blind man out of the path: And he that will intentionally secrete his neighbor's property with the design of extorting money for the recovery of the same, the people shall curse him, and if he repent and restore not, his name shall perish from the earth.

Learn to do as you would like others to do unto you. Take pains to give all needful information that may benefit your neighbor and that may do him good; and if you get no other reward, you will have the reward of a good conscience, and the assurance that you have done your duty. Let every man show himself kind, generous and noble in all these things, and it will yield the more lasting profit, joy and good-will. Life is made up of little favors and kindnesses, and he that will show the most of them, enjoys the greater portion of life, and a far superior quality.

Pay Attention.

The citizens of Pottawatamie County, and adjacent regions who have lost horses, mules, oxen or cows by the Indians living directly opposite us, on the West side of the Missouri river, are requested to register their names at this office, with the amount and kind of property they have lost, which they know and verily believe the Indians on the West side of the river have stolen.

We feel disposed to make a trial in behalf of the sufferers to have their losses made up. Those who are now residents of the Salt Lake Valley, who have suffered losses by the depredations of the Indians here, are requested to register their names with the kind and amount of property they have lost, at the Secretary's office, Salt Lake City, immediately on receiving this notice. We expect to be the bearer of this request to that country, and to be present to superintend the registry. If property has been stolen by white men, we want no account of that. Maj. John Miller, the former Indian Agent, at Council Bluffs, is very well acquainted with the depredations of the Indians on the property of the citizens of this section of country. Maj. Barrow, the present Agent, also has some knowledge of the history of the past, touching this matter, we presume.

Let no person lay anything to the charge of the Indians except what he has good and substantial reason to believe them guilty of doing. If white men will steal, they must be punished by law, if they can be caught. The owners of the property stolen in such cases can have no claim on the General Government for redress. But where men of other tribes or nations commit depredations upon the property of quiet and peaceable citizens, it is the right of those citizens to ask their government redress for losses, and for protection against future encroachments. There should be a small garrison and military post established on the West side of the river, opposite us, to keep things right. Old Fort Kearney is of little use where it is. It is an unnecessary expense to Government, and does the country no good by way of protection, because it is not where the trouble is.

August Election.

It should not be forgotten that on the 1st Monday of August next, an election for State and County officers, and for a representative in Congress takes place; and it is expected that every legal voter in the country will be found at the polls in good season in his respective precinct: and we think the good sense of this community will not allow them to force their votes upon that party that have resorted to such dishonorable measures to suppress them in a time gone by, and to prove them illegal. Remember that you are called "aliens! foreigners! Not twenty-one years of age!" Will you endorse these sentiments uttered by one of the highest functionaries of the Locofoco party upon the floor of Congress from this State, by giving them your votes? No! not for a moment!! Rally to the standard from whose peaant top streams the banner of your protection! When clouds dark and murky gathered thick over you heads, and the east winds bore on their angry pinions the dismal cry of "extermination;" Remember! Yes, remember! that the breath of Whig oratory, and the "grape" shot of truth from the Whig ranks, carried consternation into the lines of the foe. Their nerve was unstrung, and the poor Mormons live to enjoy the sunshine of hope!

In times of prosperity, it is comfortable and pleasing to have friends, though they may not be particularly needed. But in the times of adversity, when wretchedness and woe stare us in the face, when threatened annihilation inspires despair, then the friendly hand held out,—the hand of protection and comfort, is an act that should be forever engraved on the heart of every grateful man. The Whigs extended their fostering hand at the very crisis when it was needed; and we wish our friends to remember this at the polls, when they reach out their hands to cast their votes; and you, who take no particular interest in politics, and often feel that you will not go to an election, we say; turn out and pay a debt of gratitude if no other motive will prompt you!

Legal voters are such as were born in the United States, or foreigners that have been duly naturalized according to law, provided they are not "minors," and are white male citizens who have resided six months in the State, and twenty days in the precinct where they vote next preceding the election. The regular Whig ticket for Candidates for State and County officers, and for a Representative to Congress, will appear in the next Guardian. We hope to be off for the Valley betore another issue. Yet "Zion expects every man to do his duty." We hope to return by the 1st of October.

Think of These Things!

When the cares of the world, a little damp weather, or a sluggardly spirit keeps you from public meetings on the Sabbath day, then know that a scourge is preparing by an Almighty hand, to stir you up. Do you think to cheat the Lord by riding out and visiting on Sunday, because you cannot afford to take any other time for it? Suffer us to exhort you, dear friends, to faithfulness and diligence in all your religious duties. Be constant in prayer, in watching, in the assembling of yourselves together on the Lord's day, and at all other suitable times. Partake of the Sacrament as often as consistent, and neglect it not. Refrain from vice, and intemperance. Profane not the holy name by which we are called! do good unto one another: Be kind, forgiving, and generous. As far as is in your power, owe no man any thing but love and good-will. Remember that he whose name is written in heaven, never seeks to evade a just demand: neither seeks to make an unjust one. He that is faithful and true in dollars and cents, which may be called the "unrighteous mammon," is faithful in much: But if he is not faithful and true in this, can he be trusted with things of greater value? It is our unqualified opinion that every honest man will be saved! An honest man is one who will not reject the truth when he hears it. He will not run away and leave his neighbor in debt. If he cannot pay, he will say, "here I am, do with me as you will." This man will see many happier days, have a more honorable and interesting family, more "dodger" to eat, and truer hearts that beat with warmer friendship towards him, than he who meanly defrauds a just and honorable creditor, though he should gain hundreds or thousands by the operation: Wealth gotten by fraud and dishonesty, either takes wings and flies away, or leads its possessor or his children after him into the slough of dishonor and snare of wretchedness; and perhaps both. Instead of watching so diligently to see where you can get the advantage of your neighbor in a trade, suppose you watch with equal diligence to discover some place to benefit him and to do him good, and learn what the final result will be?

How beautiful it is to see all the inhabitants of a place zealous to go to the house of worship on the morning of the first day of the week. The very scene carries conviction to the stranger. But in common or ordinary times, to see men at labor, mechanics shops and stores open, and trade going on, on a Sunday, appears heathenish, selfish and unchristian. In times of emigration and heavy press of business, these things are more or less unavoidable: But when the press and rush are over, these habits are unnecessarily and criminally perpetuated.

When Moses went up upon the mountain to counsel with his Father and his God, Israel made a calf. Who, in Pottawatamie County, will make a calf while your brother and humble servant is gone to the mountains to sit in counsel with his superiors? We shall see!

Remember the Printer.

We shall regard it as a particular favor at this time if our friends who are in arrears will help us a little, and if such as intend to subscribe for the Guardian, will do it now and pay in advance; and if those who have not calculated to subscribe for it, will now alter their calculation and take it, they will help us to meet some liabilities which we have contracted in the shape of loans of money to help some of our merchants off to the Valley with their goods.

We have no fault to find with our subscribers. As a general thing, they cash over at the call, and even before very frequently: but we are now a little inclined towards the "hard up;" and we do not like to owe borrowed money. So we ask you again to subscribe for the Guardian, and we will again swing out clear.

The Mayor of St. Louis has memorialized Congress upon the necessity of some regulations to restrict the number of deck passengers on steamboats; and to require a registry of the passengers to be deposited at New Orleans and another to be brought to the Custom House in St. Louis; so that the law cannot be forestalled, and that an accurate list of names may be preserved in case of accident to the boat.

Schools.

It is to be hoped that vigorous efforts will be made through the county to establish schools in every neighborhood, with as little delay as possible. It is the positive command of Heaven that schools should be established, and that learning should be sought from the "best books." In vain may parents think to wear a celestial crown, while their representatives, (children) on earth, are suffered to grow up in ignorance.

Any person that will take away or secrete any horse, ox, mule or other animal with the design of extorting a reward for their recovery, shall be cursed and his house until he repents, confesses, and restores four fold: and let all Israel say, Amen!

Death of Franklin H. Elmore,

WASHINGTON, May 30—5, P. M.

Franklin H. Ellmore, U. S. Senator, from South Carolina, died last night.

Private Despatches For the Republican.

KEY WEST, May 21

The American steamer Creole, with six hundred men on board, this day ran into Key West, after having landed at Cardenas, in Cuba. She was chased into port by the Spanish man-of-war Pizarro. About fifteen Americans were left on shore, having, it is supposed, went to sleep from excessive fatigue. The people of the Creole made fast their vessel to the wharf, and delivered her and themselves over to the Naval authorities.

The collector has seized the Creole for violation of the revenue laws, and the people have been assigned to the vacant United States barracks for quarters. The Creole has had a very narrow escape; it was their intention to have her blown up rather than be taken. The Captain of the Spanish steamer Pizarro states that he captured the barque and brig which accompanied the Creole, and took possession of the letters and communications containing full plans of the expedition to Cardenas and of other divisions of the expedition, not heard from.

John La, of the Cuban junta, and editor of the *La Verdad*, Spanish paper at N. York, was arrested there under an order from Washington, charged with being the supporter and aider of Lopez's expedition.

NEW YORK, June 12, M.

Gen. Lopez arrived at New Orleans on Thursday, and was arrested by the United States' authorities, and held to bail in $1,000 for trial before the United States commissioners. Seventeen of Lopez's men reached Savannah from Key West on Saturday, they express great anxiety to re-enlist in another expedition against Cuba.

The boy executed at Cardenas was named Wm. Kelly, from Cincinnati; he had embarked with the belief of going to California. The steamer Isabel sailed from Havana on Friday and arrived at Charleston yesterday; she reports the prisoners, officers, and crew of Georgiana and S. Loud undergoing trial; the trial was not concluded when the Isabel sailed; it was thought that the Captains of the vessels would be punished and the crew cleared. The United States steamer Saranak arrived at Norfolk yesterday; her commander, Capt. Tatnall, passed through Baltimore this morning for Washington; he left Havana on the 6th; before leaving that city Captain Tatnall received assurance from the Spanish authorities that the prisoners captured by them would be honorably dealt with until advices were received from Washington.

The report that the Saranak had been placed at the disposal of the authorities in Cuba, and that the American Consul had been arrested was entirely without foundation. The persons captured in the late invading expedition were treated with great kindness.

The report of the shooting five prisoners is incorrect. The prisoners are at Havana, and will be sent home.

NAVAL FORCE FOR CUBA—*The President's Action.*—The Government having ordered the home squadron and several other vessels to Cuba, it becomes interesting to know the amount of the force designated to be sent thither. The Philadelphia Bulletin states as follows:

Saranac, steamer, Capt. Tatnall,	6	guns.
Vixen, steamer, Lt. Com'g Ward,	2	"
Water Witch, steamer, Lt. Com. Totten,	1	"
Raritan, Frigate, Capt. Page,	60	"
Congress " Capt. ——,	60	"
Albany, sloop of war, Commr. Randolph,	24	"
Germantown. do., Com. Lowndes,	24	"
Flirt, schooner, Lt. Com'g. Farrand,	2	"
	179	"

This is a pretty formidable force, but the Bulletin says:

There will be some delay, however, in getting some of the vessels fitted out. The crew of the Raritan were paid off lately at Norfolk, and she, and perhaps others, will require time to make up their complement. Moreover, this force can only interfere with forces and supplies under the American flag, and the invaders have doubtless been wary enough to sail under some other colors.

A Purse Lost.

Mr. Solon Foster, lost a few days since, in the streets or in some store in this town, a purse containing about twenty dollars cash, some foreign gold and some silver, we believe. Whoever will return said purse and contents at this office will be suitably rewarded.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since June 12, 1850.

Daniel R Allen,	$1	00	Wm O Parks,	2	00
Thos Mc'Kenzie,	30	00	Samuel J Burgess,	1	00
A C Hodge,	1	00	Joseph Young,	2	75
Wm Draper, Sen.,	1	00	Mrs Powers,		50
C H Bassett,	2	00	Joseph Pallin,	1	00
Joseph F Tracy,	1	00	Edward Reives,	1	00
John S Smith,		75	Pare Simons,		50
Wm Meneray, Wis	1	00	Sam'l Woodcock,	1	00
Alonzo H Russell,	1	00	C P Woolcock,	1	00
Burgess Thomas,	1	00	Easton Kelsey,	2	00
Wm Atchison,	1	50	Wm Bleasdell,	2	85
James W Bay,	2	00	David Manhard,	4	00
James Rodaback,	1	00	John Moon,	2	85
Wm Cowan,	1	00	Samuel Brown,	1	00
Wm A Beebee,		45	J W Tootle & Bro	11	00
Josiah Wright,	1	00	S M Farnsworth,	1	00
David Clough,		85	John J Tanner,	2	00
John Hill,	1	00	Harmon Cutler,	1	00
D Ballo,	1	00	Mrs Bartlett Brown,	2	00
E W Howell,	2	00	Moses C Nickerson,	1	00
Ann King,	1	00	Benj Waldron,	2	00
John Stevens,	1	00	John Wriston,	1	00
Thomas Harris,	2	00	Benoni Campbell,		50
Mrs. John Hacket,	3	00	W B Marshall,	1	00
Mary Ann Merrill,	2	00	Lucy Yates,	1	00
Thomas Moss,		75	James W. Wilkins,		50
Miss Martha Spence,		50	Elias Cook,		50
Benj L Clapp,	2	00	S. T Cromwell,	1	00
Phineas H Young,	1	00	Elijah Allen,	1	00
Mrs. Watson Fabur,	1	00	Ezra Carter, Me,	1	80
John Mills,	1	00	Wm. Manhard,	1	00

MARRIED.

At Macedonia Camp, on Sunday, 16th inst., by Elder George Coulson, Mr. JAMES UDY, (late from England,) to Miss ISABELLA ANN COWLEY, both of this County.

Long may this couple in union be blended,
And share of the blessing which from it doth flow;
May VIRTUE, forever, prove their defendant,
And HONOR, sustain them wherever they go.

DIED,

In this town on Wednesday Morning, June 19th, of Cholera, Mrs. HANNAH MARTIN, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and wife of John Martin, aged 33 years.

Also, on board steamer Pocahontas, near Jefferson City, on the 10th ult., LOUISA, twin child of John and Hannah Martin, of St. Louis, aged 3 weeks.

At Kanesville, on the 25th inst., of Diarrhea and Teething, MARY, daughter of Elijah and Anna B Fullmer, aged 1 year 8 months and 15 days.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Sweet smiling cherub of an hour.

Slow Progress in the Methodist Protestant Churches.

—It appears that in 31 Annual Conferences, of the Methodist Protestant Church, as reported at their Quadrennial Conference of the United States, held at Baltimore, the 16th ult, there is a ministerial connection of 1,471, and a membership of 63,303; a comparison with the returns of 1846, shows an increase in *four years* of only a small fraction over 3,000—not 3 to each minister within the church, or not 4 to each one belonging to the traveling connection. This "astounding fact" which presents an alarming aspect of the state of the church," they attribute "to the failure of the church to carry out the principle of Christ's teaching in reference to the down-trodden race. If you quit quarreling about slavery it will have no effect in regard to the increase of your numbers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Post Office Department,
CONTRACT OFFICE, May 20, 1850.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS of the United States from the 1st day of August, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1854, inclusive, on the following route, and in the time hereinafter specified, (the bidder specifying the mode of conveyance,) will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 10 A. M., of the 1st day of July, 1850, to be decided the same day:

MISSOURI.

No. 4965. From Independence, Missouri, by Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Smith, Salt Lake, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Grand Ronde, and The Dalles, to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 1,900 miles, and back four times a year;

Leave Independence on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.;

Arrive at Oregon City in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Leave Oregon City on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6. A. M.;

Arrive at Independence in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Proposals to carry the mail upon the most direct route from Independence, by Salt Lake, to Oregon City will be considered; also, seperate proposals for so much of the foregoing service, either on the most direct road or by the forts named, as lies between Independence and Salt Lake and between Salt Lake and Oregon City, will be considered; also, for service to Salt Lake and back twelve times a year, leaving Independence and Salt Lake on the first day of each month and arriving at the other end of the route on the last day of same month; and also for eight trips a year.

Proposals to commence the route at Kane, Iowa, or at St. Joseph's, Missouri, instead of Independence, will be considered.

For notes see general advertisement and the following, viz:

FORM FOR A BID

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.——from——to——as often as the advertisement requires, in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of $——."

Dated

Form of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that [here insert the name of the bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from——to——be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated

Form of certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of——, certified that the guarantors above named are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in [name the State and Territory,"] written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It should be guarantied, and the sufficiency of the guarantors should be duly certified.

A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

J. COLLAMER,
June 26th, 4t. Postmaster General.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM a pasture field, one a half miles South-west of Kanesville, on the night of the 14th inst. One sorrel horse, about 15 hands high—six years old this spring—racks under the saddle, sorrel mane and tail—barefooted, and had the appearance of never having been shod—some chafed by the collar—had a small lump on the near hind leg between the gamble and pasture joints—had no very distinguished marks: Also one bay mare, blazed face, the blaze narrow at the top and grew wider down upon the nose, and a part of the nose white—had on a grass rope halter when she left, tied round the neck and round one fore-foot barefooted—about 14 hands high. Both animals low in flesh. Both hind feet of the mare white—thin mane and tail—she was also six years old.

Whoever will return said horses or give information where they can be found, shall be liberally rewarded by the owner. Enquire at this office.

WILLIAM R. COLE.

Kanesville, June 16, 1850.—11†

CORN! CORN MEAL!!

2500 bushels Corn and Corn Meal, for sale by JONES & KERR.

St. Joseph, Mo. June 26, 1850.—2t

D. BALLO,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

CHEROKEE LOST.

THE Steamer Medora, on her last trip to this point, either lost, misplaced, or otherwise mislaid a chest, addressed to Mr. GEO F. HEWITT, written on a card, immediately under the key hole. Whoever has found this chest, or come in possession of it, by being carried with their own goods or chattels, will confer a lasting obligation upon the subscriber, by returning the same to the office of the Frontier Guardian, or to the custody of the Steamer Cherokee, on her next downward trip.

GEORGE F. HEWITT.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—3

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1850.

The following candidates have been nominated by the Whig State Convention, for State Officers to be balloted for at the coming August election :

FOR GOVERNOR.
JAMES HARLAN,
Of Johnson County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
ISAAC COOK,
Of Linn County.

FOR AUDITOR.
WM. H. SEEVERS,
Of Mahaska County.

FOR TREASURER.
EVAN JAY,
Of Henry County.

FOR TREASURER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
DR. JAMES NOSLER,
Of Wapello County.

FOR CONGRESS, 1ST DISTRICT.
GEORGE G. WRIGHT,
Of Van Buren County.

Bill Smith.

This character, notorious for nothing but lying deception, laziness, intemperance and debauchery, has at length come to the end of his chain. Sheen, his faithful ally and co-worker, has turned against him, because he has had a plain manifestation of his villainy and corruption too near his own home. We cannot have much sympathy or charity for Mr. Sheen ; for he just as well knew Smith's villany and corruption before as he does now. And when his lying slanders were poured out against the Church without mitigation, Mr. Sheen could then embrace him and it was Br. William, Br. William, President Smith, &c., &c." But since this, *Br. William* has invaded his domestic circle, and the fangs of the monster pierced the fountain of his most sensitive feelings, he cries against Br. William ! Ah, friend Sheen, remember "poor tray." You recognized this scoundrel as your brother, when he was lying against the church and slandering it ; and we recognise him now as your brother, and you as his. And you may thank yourself for the misery you endure.

The following prediction, concerning Bill Smith was published in this paper of February 6th, last. "But we here predict that his influence will be of short duration, and his race will soon be run. He will yet come out and deny his present position, and those who may now be his friends, will become his enemies; and such as support him the strongest now, will turn to be the most potent against him. When these things come to past, then know that he has most wickedly and maliciously lied against those who would rather be his friends than his enemies, if his conduct were such as to merit our friendship."

The following from the Cincinnati "Daily Nonpariel," shows whether Bill's nearest friends have turned against him and published his private and confidential letters.

Wm. Smith—The Imposter.

EDS. NONPARIEL : The subjoined letter will show that the statements which the impostor, Wm. Smith, is now circulating concerning me are false, and will in some degree explain the cause of my renunciation of him and his Church. The iniquity spoken of in the letter is a vindication of adultery and fornication by Wm. Smith. He claims that he has authority from God to raise up posterity from other men's wives, and says it will exalt them and their husbands in the eternal world. His repentance is base hypocrisy, which he proves by his late conduct.

ISAAC SHEEN.

Covington, May 20, 1850.

(STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.)

Shelburn, Lee Co., Ill., April 29, 1850.

BROTHER SHEEN :—Do not let the devil triumph over us now ; we have done a good work, and a very small matter would destroy it all. Br. Sheen, I claim protection at your hand ; if I have done wrong in any respect I am willing to make restitution to the last farthing. I claim a right of trial according to the law of God face to face ; if I have committed an offence show me my error in a christian spirit—not in the spirit of a savage. I can do no more than to offer my body and life as a sacrifice. I shall come to see you—I must have a talk with you. As to the letter you refer to, like many others, it was written with a view of your correcting what was wrong in doctrine. I am not a good scholar, nor am I a good writer. You was appointed my counsellor not to destroy me, but to save me by counsel, and counsel is what I ask of you ; and then if I commit an error in judgment I will retrace my steps. Now, Brother Sheen, I ask you in the name of God to hold until I can see you. I will, upon my sacred honor, make all things right.

I was wrong, and confess my error ; will you forgive me ? I ask it in the name of Jesus Christ I have always esteemed you as an honest man, and have therefore unreasted you with my affairs and with my letters. I am more inclined than ever to favor your opinion about many things, yet it seems that I must learn by experience, and by the things that I suffer. I wish to do right, when I am made sensible of what is right. * * * Now, Br. Sheen, I ask again, give me a chance for repentance. * * * Do not understand that I justify myself; no, not in the least. * * * Brother Sheen, I want to see you now more than ever. I am determined by the grace of God to set my face against all sin, and do the full works of the law, God being my helper. I will do as I have said in this respect, if it takes my life. Every evil shall go by the board. I am resolved, so give me a chance, and I will do all that is in my power to reconcile your feelings. My letters, Brother Sheen, do not open them, but keep them safe for me. I do not wish that my wife should have the perusal of all my letters. She is easy excited ; keep then those things sacred until I come. I hope that none of our difficulty will be named to her ; that all may remain in quiet. As to the letter on marriage, I wrote it when I was quite sick, and I wish you to correct the errors, if any, and do it for my good and not for my injury. I can do no more than to offer my life as a sacrifice, which I am willing to do, and claim your protection.

WILLIAM SMITH.

In the Guardian of April 17th last, the following prediction concerning Bill Smith was published. "The Saints shall see and acknowledge that his exertions against Deseret, shall turn to their good, and to his condemnation. Ye wise men at Washington City, mark what we have said ; and when it comes to pass, come out to Deseret and see us if you can. We will not butcher you if you will come, but give you our best dodger and smoke the pipe with you. If this should not be convenient remain in Washington City, when our words come to pass if you can."

The following from the Washington Union of May 17th will show if Bill's doings will not recoil upon his own head and condemn him; and whether his exertions against Deseret are not likely to turn in favor of the Salt Lake Mormons. It is our testimony before Heaven and earth that the sayings of this notorious villain against the Salt Lake Mormons, are the product of a malicious and revengful heart. The spirit of falsehood alone has prompted him to do as he has done.

The Mormons.

To the Editors of the Union:

I shall consider myself under particular obligations to you, if you will have the goodness to give a conspicuous place in the Union to the note, of the Hon. Richard H. Stanton, of the House of Representatives, and of the Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, of the United States Senate, and to the accompanying extracts of a letter from Mr. Isaac Sheen, of Kentucky. Respectfully, your's,

JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

Washington, May 15, 1850.

House of Representatives, May 14, 1850.

SIR : It is proper I should submit to you the enclosed letter from Mr. Isaac Sheen, one of the signers of a petition which I presented to the House at an early part of the present session, remonstrating against the admission of Deseret into the Union, and charging the Mormon population of that Territory with immorality, treason and other crimes. Mr. Sheen, I presume, desires by this recantation to remove all prejudice against the interests of the people of Deseret which may have been produced by that memorial ; and I know of no more effectual means of accomplishing his wishes than by publishing so much of his letter as may be necessary to show his withdrawal of the charges and his reasons for doing so. With much respect,

your obedient servant,
R. H. STANTON.

Dr. J. M. BERNHISEL.

May 14, 1850.

SIR : Having seen a letter from the Hon. R. H. Stanton to yourself, and which you propose to publish, containing an extract of a letter written by Isaac Sheen, I deem it just to the Mormons in Great Salt Lake Valley to state that I have received a letter from Mr. Sheen to the same purport with that addressed by him to Mr. Stanton. You are authorized to publish this statement, should you think proper to do so. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dr. J. M. BERNHISEL.

Covington, Kentucky, May 4, 1850.

DEAR SIR : About 5 months since a memorial was sent to your address, signed by William Smith and several others, to which my name was attached, remonstrating against a State organization for the people of Deseret. Now, sir, permit me to say that although I cannot fellowship the religious doctrines of the people resident there, known as Mormons, yet I have become satisfied that there are many false statements in that memorial, and also in the memorial of Wm. Smith and others from Illinois. It was my firm belief at the time that the representatious of William Smith, on which those false statements were based, could be relied on ; but I have ascertained that I have been greatly deceived in regard to his veracity. His complaints against the Deseret Mormons are unworthy of any attention. I cannot think of troubling you with a detail of all the disclosures which have been made concerning the hypocrisy licentiousness, treachery, deceit, slanders, and lies of William Smith. * * * I find that his accusations against the Deseret Mormons are the ebullitions of a malicious heart, and have been made by him to divert attention from his own outrageous villany and licentiousness. I have been credibly informed that to the memorial which William Smith sent from Illinois he attached the names of persons who never authorized him to do so. I have the honor of being

Your obedient servant,
ISAAC SHEEN.

Hon. R. H. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

From California.

NEW YORK, June 5th.

The Cherokee from Chagres arrived this afternoon, bringing $1,442,561 in gold dust, and the California mails to 1st May. The news is of a very interesting character.

Mr. Thomas, late mate of the Crescent City, was recently shot by the barkeeper of an hotel at San Francisco.

Trade has assumed a more lively turn, and as the large amount of gold which has been wintered in the mines comes down, it gives an impetus to all kinds of business.

Another great excitement has taken place at Panama. The officers of the Panama steamer Echo, having been robbed by a colored boy, he was arrested ; the natives rushed to the rescue and put the party to flight. Next day upon the occasion of the re-arrest of the boy, a fight took place, in which Mr Simpler of New York, was killed—it is reported that five or six of the natives were shot.

All the Americans become highly exasperated, and turned out, and it was only by the utmost exertions of the Governor and of the American Consul, that a general fight was prevented.

The Legislature of California adjourned after passing 143 acts and 17 joint resolutions.

The Alta California says, the str Panama left about the 4th, with 150 passengers and $150,000 in gold dust ; this shipment makes up an amount not less than $335,000, forwarded to the Atlantic States since the 1st of March; in other words over $3,500-000 have been shipped in three steamers from this point.

The Tri-weekly Placer Times of Monday last, has the following : John Berry has lately returned from Trinity. He went from here a short time since with a party of 5 men and 7 mules. The trip each way consumed 16 days ; he reports gold in the beds and on the bars of the streams, but very fine, requiring the use of quicksilver machines. A great disposition towards the Middle Fork of the American is manifested ; some six thousand persons are said to be high up there among the snows, awaiting for the waters to subside to enable them to commence operation.

The whole country is clamorous for the immediate admission of California into the Union.

Some large operations have lately been made in "Gold Run Creek." We saw a gentleman yesterday, who returns on next steamer, who has just sold out a claim to 150 acres along the river for $10,000, he says it is not as high a figure as some other like claims have been disposed of ; an 1/8 of the whole brought $40,000.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening.

Official information has been received of the execution of four Americans at Cuba and the imprisonment of between 100 and 200 others. The Spanish authorities refused to the commander of our squadron permission to see the prisoners, or to allow them to be brought home for trial. The frigate Congress, sailed from Cuba to intercept the Spanish vessel containing a number of Americans, taken prisoners on an Island near Yucatan. She was followed by a Spanish man-of-war. Capt. Randolph in command of the Congress, will rescue the Americans, if he can find the vessel before she reaches Cuba.

Despatches have been sent by this government to the Spanish authorities of Cuba, stating that the arrest of any Americans on any other Island will not be recognized nor permitted. These despatches went from here to Mobile this morning, by telegraph.

Colonel Washington, of New Mexico, arrived here on Saturday night, he brings important news to Government from Santa Fe ; the boundary question was creating great excitement there ; a serious riot recently took place in consequence. The Union of this morning contains the following : "We understand that despatches have been received by Government from our Consul at Havana, stating that he had demanded 105 prisoners taken by the Spanish ship of war on the Island of Contoy ; it is a neutral territory, and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities, and were actually considering on abandoning the enterprize and returning to the United States.

The Governor had made no reply to our Consul who had transmitted despatches to Washington, stating the facts, and calling for additional power to second his demands. Despatches were yesterday sent to such portion of our squadron as could be immediately collected at Havana, to assist in pressing the demand. Should the Spanish Government refuse the Consul, he is instructed to inform our Government, and in the meantime, our vessels of war are to obstruct the communication of all vessels with the port. It is reported that two vessels, with reinforcements for Gen. Lopez, which were commissioned to land at different parts of the Islands, are still at sea ; their fate and destination is unknown. It is said that in the event of their vessels being captured by Spanish vessels, our own squadron is instructed to demand them of the Spanish commander, and if he does not give them up to seize them by force.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 30,—5 P. M.

SENATE.—The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina rose and announced the death of his colleague Franklin H. Ellmore. Mr. Butler gave a brief sketch of his life and public services and passed a glowing tribute upon his moral and intellectual worth. In conclusion he offered the usual resolutions in a few eloquent remarks in honor of the deceased. Messrs. Yulee, Webster, and Jefferson Davis also delivered tributes to the memory of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned to attend the funeral to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE—About 12 members met this morning at 8 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Boyd, in the chair. The journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. Jones moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Booth asked the reason of the motion.

Mr. Jones stated, that Franklin H. Ellmore, Senator from South Carolina, having died last night it will be necessary to meet to make arrangements for the funeral.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 31—5, P. M.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Mr. Ellmore, Senator of South Carolina.

The President, members of the cabinet, diplomatic corps, Speaker and members of the House, having entered the chamber, and taken the seats assigned them, the remains were brought in, in charge of the committee of arrangements, followed by a portion of the family and by several friends of the deceased. Among the spectators on the floor of the Senate Chamber, were the young Sandwich Island Princes, dressed in superb court suits, accompanied by Dr. Judd, James Jackson and James Sparrel commissioners and plenipotentiaries from the Hawaiians.

The funeral services were performed by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Chaplain of the Senate, who, after reading several portions of Scripture and offering an address to the Throne of Grace, delivered a discourse from the 2d chapter of St. Peter, 11th verse : "Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought to be in all holy conversation and godliness." After the benediction, the procession formed in the Rotunda, and the remains were thence conveyed to the Congressional burying ground, where they were deposited in the receiving vault, to await removal.

HOUSE—The House met at 11 o'clock. A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Mr. Ellmore.

Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, delivered a brief and appropriate eulogy on the character of the deceased, and afterwards offered the usual resolutions of respect and condolence. The resolutions were adopted.

The members then proceeded to the floor of the Senate Chamber, to attend the funeral.

MAY 31—8 P. M.

SENATE—The ceremonies at the burial ground having been concluded, the Senators returned to the Chamber.

The bill to establish a branch mint in New York, and an assaying office in San Francisco, was read three times and passed. A resolution was offered and adopted, requesting the Vice President to notify the Executive of South Carolina of Ellmore's death, and directing the payment to his widow of balances of pay and mileage due the deceased ; also authorizing the committee of arrangements to make suitable arrangements for removing the body to South Carolina.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, June 4—8 A. M.

The American, Capt. Shannon, has just arrived.

England.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts are satisfactory. The news from India and China has had a favorable tendency and has imparted an increased firmness to trade.

The effect of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador, produced a sensible influence on the funds, but they soon rallied. The belief was generally that this movement on the part of France was a mere *ruse* of the ministry to enable them to carry the new electoral law.

Circulation has been given to an insulting note from Russia, addressed to Lord Palmerston, condemning, in strong terms, the policy of the English Government in relation to the Greek question; the concluding sentence in the note is as follows : "As the manner in which Lord Palmerston understood the protection due to English subjects in foreign countries, carries with it such serious inconvenience, Russia and Austria will not hereafter grant the liberty of residense to English subjects, but on condition of their renouncing the protection of their Government."

Prussia.

An attempt at assassination of the King of Prussia, has created great sensation throughout Europe; the attempt was made at Potsdam, by a sergeant of artillery, who fired a pistol at his Majesty, and inflicted a wound in his arm.

MEMPHIS, May 22.

On Monday night at 8 o'clock, the steamer Constitution, from St. Louis for New Orleans with 8 or 900 tons of freight, consisting of tobacco, flour, corn, bacon, oats, hemp, lead and beef cattle, caught fire at the wharf, and was totally consumed. setting fire to to the wharf boat of Shaw & Co., and ferry boat, which were burned. The fire spread so rapidly that the boat's papers, money, &c., of the Constitution could not be saved. Several persons are supposed to have been burned or drowned ; the barkeeper of the Constitution, is the only person missing belonging to the boat. Beyond this all is uncertainty, although it is believed some three or four others perished as they were seen by persons on the wharf, so surrounded by flames as to exclude all hope of their rescue. Out of 50 cattle, nine made their escape to shore The total loss of property cannot fall short of $100,000. The ferry boat was insured for $2000. Shaw & co's, estimated loss, $25,000, insurance $8000. Constitution valued at $25,000, insured $15,000.

SENSIBLE TALK.—The Brooklyn Advertiser is responsible for the following outrageous paragraph :

"Dip the Atlantic dry with a tea-spoon ; stop this journal from going ahead—twist your toe into the heel of your boot—make postmasters perform their promises, and make subscribers pay the printer—send up fishing hooks with balloons and fish for stars get aside of a gossamer and chase a comet—when a rain storm is coming down like a cataract of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella—choke a musquito with a brickbat—in short, prove all things hitherto considered impossible to be possible, but never coax a woman to say she will when she has made up her mind to say she won't!"

ICARIAN COMMUNITY.—We learn that the Icarian Community have just received an addition of fifteen new members, consisting of men, women and children, who embarked at Havre on the 19th of last February, on board the "Seargo." It is also stated that a large additional number had embarked at the same port on the 9th of March last, upon the "Callender," and subsequently upon other vessels. The Society has sent an agent into the pineries of the North to contract for or purchase the large beams necessary for the timber-work of the Temple.—Hancock Patriot.

From the Plains.

The Messrs. Robidoux's, who have a trading post near Fort Laramie, arrived in this place on Wednesday evening from the plains. They left their post, which is fifty miles below Fort Laramie, on the 14th of April, but owing to the great scarcity of grass were unable to travel but very a short distance per day, which accounts for the great length of time they were on the plains. They met the first company of emigrants fifty miles this side of Fort Laramie, on the 26th day of April. Their horses were much reduced, there being little or no grass on the plains. A few days after, they met the second company, and every day afterwards met large numbers of the emigrants. They were getting on well, and appeared to enjoy the trip finely. Their general health was good, there being but very few cases of sickness. They heard of only one person who had the small pox, but did not know of a single case of cholera. As an evidence of the general health of the emigrants, they only saw two graves on their return, and one of these the grave of a child.

They counted on their return 9,200 wagons, immediately on the road. They passed a large number of wagons at the different encampments off the road, which they did not include in their count. Taking into consideration the fact that they passed the Independence road where it intersects the St. Joseph road, before the main body of the emigrants had arrived at that point—and not meeting any of the emigrants who left the Bluffs and old Fort Kearney, they traveling on the other side of the Platte — we should not be surprised if nearly seventy-five thousand emigrants are now on the plains, bound for California. There were never less than four men to a wagon, and frequently some wagons contained five, six, and even seven persons. Allowing four men to a wagon, and they met on their return upwards of 36,000 persons, not including the pack mule companies, besides a large number who were encamped off the road.

The Messrs. Robidoux's took charge of a large number of letters from the emigrants

Terrible Steamboat Explosion—Twenty-five Lives Lost — Forty Scalded.

A terrible steamboat accident occurred on Tuesday night, the 28th, May, a few miles below St. Louis at the Quarantine. The fine steamer St. Louis had stopped at Quarantine Island a short time, for the purpose of putting off some passengers, after which she left for St. Louis. She proceeded but a very little distance from the Quarantine landing, when under way, two of the flues of her boiler gave way with a tremendous explosion, permitting the escape of all the steam and boiling water over her lower decks. The persons instantly killed by this scalding steam and water number some ten persons, and it is thought that several more were blown into the river, and jumped overboard, and were drowned.

A great number of persons, mostly deck passengers, are also badly scalded, some of whom will certainly die from the effects of their injuries.

The name of the engineer on duty was George Buchanan.

The two flues of the starboard boiler gave way or collapsed ; the inside one being torn away from both ends. A moment before the explosion the engineer had the mud valve raised and was blowing out.

Nine dead bodies were found on the boat after the accident ; and it is supposed several more were either killed, and blown into the river, or lost their lives by jumping overboard. The whole number lost is put down at twenty-five.

No cabin passengers were injured, and the boat herself sustained but very little injury beside the collapsing of her flues.

All the Invaders to be Arrested.

A dispatch from Washington, of Monday week, says :

At an informal cabinet meeting, last night, an animated discussion occurred about the Cuban affair.

Orders were despatched to arrest all persons connected with the expedition, as soon as they land upon any part of the United States.

Orders have been transmitted to the United States District Attorneys at Mobile and New Orleans to put the law of 1818 inforce against Gen. Lopez should he make his appearance in those cities.

The fine steamer Missouri, on her way to New Orleans from St. Louis with a heavy cargo, struck a snag at Lake Providence and sunk. There is not much prospect of her being raised. No lives lost.

On the 7th ult., the citizens of Havanna, were dying at the rate of from 180 to 200 per day of Cholera.

IMPORTANT.—The Queen of England was safely delivered of a Prince on the 1st of May.

They have established a new society in New York, called the American Vegetarian Association. The objects of this Association as set forth in their preamble are as follows :

To induce habits of abstinence from the flesh of animals as food, by the dissemination of information upon the subject, by means of verbal discussions, tracts, essays and lectures, exhibiting the many advantages of a physical, intellectual and moral character, result ing from Vegetarian habits of diet ; and thus to secure through the association, example and efforts of its members, for the adoption of a principle which will tend essentially to true Civilization, to universal Brotherhood, and to the increase of human happiness generally.

General Santa Anna arrived recently at Carthagena, and had been waited on by the authorities, and the American and British Consuls

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

SATURDAY, June 15th—1850.

The following are the quotations of few of the staple articles :

Flour—Country brands $7 00@7 50 per bbl.
Wheat—Prime, from $1 25 @ $1 50 ₩ bush.
Sugar—A good quality on the landing at 6@6¼c.
Molasses—New Orleans, at 30@31c.
Rio Coffee—Held at 8½.
Salt—G. A., dull sale, at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ sk.
Dried Fruit—Apples from store $2 25. Peaches in the hold at $1 75 @ $2 00.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1850.

The Market is still very unsettled at this point. Flour is advancing, and the supply on hand small Corn meal, sugar, coffee, and other staple articles since our last have declined, but still command very high prices.

We refer our readers to the following quotations :

Flour ₩ hundred,	$5 00
Beef "	$3 50@4 50
Sugar, ₩ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	12½c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₩ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities.) ₩ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c
Bacon, ₩ lb.,	5@7c.
Lard, ₩ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₩ bush.	$3 50@$4 00
Dried Peaches, ₩ bush.	4 00
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ₩ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	5c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₩ bushel,	none.
Corn, "	$1 00
Wheat, "	$1 00
Oats, "	75c
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ₩ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ₩ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	15@20c.
Beeswax, "	16@c.
Honey, ₩ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen,	8c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,
(Sucessors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg, leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which He will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having large Brick Warheouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

ROPE WALK.

MR JOHN F. L. ALLRED, of Council Point, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, ropes of various kinds and sizes, and made to order on the shortest notice. Emigrants furnished with any and all kinds desired. Remember Council Point, four miles from Kanesville, and directly on the bank of the Missouri River. Call and see.

Council Point, May 15, 1850.—3t*.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them. CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

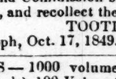
AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to. D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

STEAM FERRY.



We learn by the Capt. of the "St. Ange," that the steam ferry boat, destined to ply across the Missouri River at California City, below the Platte, is on its way from St. Louis to its destined point, where emigrants may by crossed by the wholesale—Californians, come down below the Mouth of the Platte and try us. We already have a good flat boat in operation. ANDREW J. STEWART.

Platte City, April 17th, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

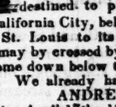
TAKEN up by Isaac Bullock, at his residence, seven miles and a half from Kanesville, in Pottawatamie County, Iowa, on the Bluff road leading from Kanesville to Missouri, on the 1st day of May 1850, a certain MARE described as follows, viz., said mare is a red bay, about five or six years old, with a blaze in her face, three white feet, a small black spot on the inside of her left hind foot just at the edge of the hoof, a few white hairs, scattering on her sides, shod all round, slightly marked with the collar. Prized at fifty-five dollars.

The foregoing is a true copy of a transcript from the Estray Book of C. C. Pendleton Esq. agreeing with the report of the appraisers.

T. BURDICK, Clerk, Board of Co. Coms.

Kanesville, June, 12th, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.



TAKEN up by William McKissick in Henry Township, Fremont County, Iowa, one BAY MARE, with black mane and tail, black legs, a star in her forehead ; no other marks visible, supposed to be six years old, and about fifteen hands high. Valued at fifty dollars.

F. ARGYLE, J. P.

Henry Township, Fremont Co., May 31st, 1850.

The above is a true copy from my Stray Book.

F. ARGYLE, J. P.

Henry Township, May 31st—3t

TRANSIENTS WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to employ 25 experienced teamsters to go to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, to leave on the 4th of July next to

Bethlehem, June 19th 1850. A. O. SMOOT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, also, and the Hunter's Grove variety of wood, water and Timber, adjoining. Inquire at the office of JOHN GOOCH

Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

BOSTON BOOT STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows :

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light " do	" do Morocco boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Morocco slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grape do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found : Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place, straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 25 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.,

JUST Received per steamer "Robert Campbell," and for sale by J. A. KELTING & CO., at the

Ensign of the West.

16 hhds N O Sugar;	23 sacks Rio Coffee,
20 bbls S'll Molasses;	50 bushels White Beans;
20 do Whisky;	20 half chests tea;
3 do Brandy;	2000 lbs Rope;
2 do Wine;	12 tons iron.
200 do Superfine Flour.	

Also a large lot of hats, caps, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., &c.

CALL AT THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, May 15th, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; mattinets; blankets; calicoes, domestics; linen and sheet; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; ropes; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the community.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our store better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As we pay some processing profits, will sometimes, during the town's fewer days, use tobacco in lieu of cash, at its cash prices at Keokuk ; allowance to us for produce. And they will find the same liberality in the dealings of the Quartermaster. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Guardian.

Farewell to Iowa.

BY LAKE W. GALLUP.

Farewell to Iowa, whose scenes are bright and gay,
We now must leave thee far behind;
And soon be far away to spend the joyous day,
In yonder valley to our mind.

We look upon the view, and lingering bid adieu,
To lands that's been our home awhile,
Then turn and move along, the road before us long,
While other things our time beguile.

Reflect upon the past, and to me stand aghast,
For yonder scene of long ago,
Breaks in upon the mind with all its varied kind,
And forms a picture of our woe.

Behold our foes at hand, whose evil deeds will stand,
For as to view so drear and sad,
But while we move along, let us forgive their wrong,
To make the picture scene more glad.

We leave a land behind which will be bourne in mind,
And years to come when far away,
This parting scene now took of home and its last look,
Will be as if 'twas but yesterday.

So must we part from all, to go at nature's call,
Where're we end our journey here,
To find the destined port, beyond this world of sport,
Among our friends forever dear.

We seek a mountain land, with this our little band,
And bid farewell to Iowa,
But yet we'll have to roam, through life to find a home,
Beyond this earthly one of clay.

'Tis soon we move our way rejoicing with the gay,
That have to cross the distant plain,
Leading to Deseret, where we desire to get,
And with the good and virtuous reign.

And now once more adieu, our lands are lost from view,
So when this life on earth is o'er,
May we in pleasure leave for him who shall receive,
The Saints to live forever more.

MISCELLANY.

Make Yourselves.

If there is a man who has any right to be proud, it is he who can stand up before the world and say, "I have made myself." Relying on no influencial friends, on no inherited wealth, on nothing but indomnitable zeal and spotless virtue. He has wended his way from poverty to wealth—from ignorance to knowledge—from obscurity to distinction. Why should he not be proud? But such men are never lifted up by vanity. They are always meek and humble. They are the men who are safe patterns for all to follow. They never forget the pit whence they were taken, the kind hand of Providence which has led them all the way through trial and sorrow up to the present hour.

If you would gain the honors worth possessing—if you would be beloved and respected by all around you, imitate those who, through patience and zeal and inflexible virtue have risen to the seats of distinction. Be not ambitious to get wealth, or to rise for the sake of power—but let your ambition prompt you to deeds of usefulness. In every transaction with mankind, let strict integrity mark your doings. An inordinate love of money often leads men to the performance of mean acts and deeds of which their families and chi'dren never hear the last, and which pain their feelings to the close of life. Be careful of meanness—of everything that is not perfectly fair, just and honorable. In this way only can you secure a name which unborn generations will repeat with pleasure. —[Boston Olive Branch.

Evidences of Folly.

To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.

To believe that your own relatives are the best friends you will ever meet with.

To ask a publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week.

To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder that no one will visit you unless they gain some advantage by it.

To get drunk and complain next morning of the headache.

To judge people's piety by their attendance at church

To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you.

Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy because it is not bed time.

To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves.

To tell your own secrets, and believe that other people will keep them.

To render a man voluntary service, and expect him to be greatful for it.

To give a school boy pocket money and tell him not to spend it.

To buy a child a drum and punish him for beating it.

Queen Victoria is thirty one years old, and has seven children.

What a Gentleman May Do, and What He May not Do.—He may carry a brace of partridges, but not a leg of mutton. He may be seen in the Omnibus box at the opera, but not on the box of an Omnibus. He may be seen in a stall inside a theatre, but not at a stall outside one. He may dust another person's jacket, but must not brush his own. He may kill a man in duel, but he must'nt eat peas with his knife. He may thrash a cold heaver, but he must'nt ask twice for soup. He may pay his debts of honor, but he need not trouble himself about his tradesmen's bills. He may drive a stage coash, but he must'nt take or carry coppers. He may ride a horse as a jockey, but he must'nt exert himself in the least to get his living. He must never forget what he owes to himself as a gentleman, but he need not mind what he owes as a gentleman to his tailor. He may do naything, or anybody, in fact, within the range of a gentleman—go through the insolvent debtor's court, or turn billiard marker, but he must never, on any account, carry a brown paper parcel, or appear in the street without a pair of gloves.—[Phil. Bulletin.

The Questions of the Day.

One step, a long one, has been taken in the attempt to adjust the difficulties of the times. The Committee of Thirteen have made their report. Bills have been presented, covering all the topics of agitation.

The particular action of the committee which will call forth the stoutest resistance and warmest debate, is that joining the three bills, already reported to the Senate, for the admission of California and the establishment of territorial governments without the "Wilmot" for New Mexico and Utah. The reception of the report of the committee by the Senate was not so encouraging as was hoped. The extreme men of the South were prompt in denouncing the report and bills, which will probably meet the decided opposition of the ultra North as well.

Whatever preferences men may have for any particular plan of adjustment of all the existing questions of the day, we believe that an immense majority of the people of the United States will receive with gladness any law which promises to give peace and repose to the country. We would have rejoiced to see the platform of the President carried out *specifically*. We do not admit that there is any serious discrepancy between the *principle* of that plan and the measures proposed. They both rest on non-interference by Congress with the slavery question. That of the Executive was *non-intervention* by *non-action*—a plan requiring a mutual trust and good faith and understanding between the two sections of the Union, that would be a surer guaranty, did it exist, of the peace and happiness of the country than any law; that of the committee is *non-intervention* with *action* on the territorial bills.

We repeat what we have often before said, that the *settlement* was more important than the *plan* of settlement; that the healing of the body politic was of greater consequence than the remedies employed in its cure; and we shall not therefore permit our partialities for any other scheme of adjustment to interfere with our anxiety to see concord and fellowship restored by such a bill as will achieve that important, nay, necessary result.

Let there be peace in the land. The time has been when bills prepared by a committee embracing the names of gentlemen held in the highest estimation by both parties and every section of the country, would scarcely meet resistance in their passage through Congress. However discouraging the signs of opposition which they encountered upon the threshold of the Senate, we believe that the present Congress will not adjourn before earning the gratitude of the people by reclaiming the concord and fraternity which seem for the time to have fled the land.—[Republic.

Rome.—Great preparations are said to be taken to preserve the Pope from assassination. No person is allowed to approach him except by permission of Cardinal Antineli. Letters state that the Pope, since his return, has drawn up several decrees, which have been supported by the Cardinals. One account states that His Holiness is little less than an Austrian prisoner. His first regiment of French dragoons has left Rome for France.

From California.

New Orleans papers of the 7th inst., received yesterday, giving us the intelligence brought by the *Alabama* from Chagres. The California dates by her are no later than those received per *Empire City*, at New York, being to the 1st April.

The subjoined summary from the *Alta California* of April 1st, gives what additional intelligence was not received in the Telegraphic news per *Empire City*, which we published on the 8th instant:

A bill for the charter of San Francisco passed the Legislature. The charter will be presented to the people for their adoption or rejection in a few days. In Sacramento City the animosity between the squatter party and owners of real estate has very nearly subsided. Preparations are being made to guard against another overflow by the immediate construction of a levee along the banks of the Sacremento, which it is computed will cost about $200,000. Half of the amount is already subscribed—This place is rapidly increasing in growth and business. Buildings of a fine substantial character are assuming the places of tents and shanties, and there as here, the indications of permanent prosperity are of the broadest stamp.

The mines of the North and South are now accessible, and traveling is much facilitated by the introduction of steamboats on the upper waters of the principal streams. The San Joaquin district contains some of the rarest deposits of gold ever discovered, and these are being worked with great success at the present time. Many large lumps (the largest weighing 23 pounds, now on exhibition in this city) have been found during the winter in this section of the placer. Parties of miners who have visited the most Southerly extreme of the gold discoveries report continued success in digging. The Sacramento district is unfailing in the rich products of mines. Old diggings have been abandoned and new deposits discovered—The heavy winter rains have caused important changes in the various deposits, and will probably have proved an advantage to the miner on this account, when the waters subside. The gold discoveries on Trinity river are currently reported extremely rich, but we have no means of satisfactorily ascertaining the truth of the many stories in circulation.

About the first of the month, an unprincipled class of white settlers attacked the peaceable Indians of Sanoma and Nappa valleys, slaying a large number of both sexes, and forcing the Indian population to flee into the mountains. The provocation of the murderous outrage is alleged to be the death of two or three white men last fall, at the hands of a tribe inhabiting a remote section of that county. The offenders were arrested and placed on board one of the vessels of war at Benicia, to take their trial in a few days. A disturbance between a party of miners and Indians on the Stanislaus occurred a few days since.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, May 13, 1850.

Mr. Clay's Exposition—Statement of the President's Views—Southern Opposition—The Cabinet, &c.

Mr. Clay's exposition of the principles and objects of the report and scheme presented by the committee of thirteen, was listened to with profound attention by a full auditory. Mr. Clay imparted some portion of his own confidence in the success of the scheme, as a whole, to all who heard him. Like Mr. Clay, the public must be willing to await events, without abating one jot of heart or hope.

Mr. Clay has, with candor and earnestness, stated his views as to the result of the defeat of this plan of compromise. He has stated that, in his opinion, if it do not succeed, the country will be involved in agitation and confusion, from which it cannot, soon or easily escape. He has compared this with all other plans which have been presented to the country, and shown that this alone can restore to us the lost pearl of harmony any peace.

The President's plan, as it is called—meaning the policy indicated in the California message of January 21st—he treated with proper respect, but showed its utter insufficiency for the purposes in view—the fulfilment of the high obligations of the government, in the territories acquired from Mexico, and the restoration of harmony at home. Mr. Clay, I imagine, did not speak without authority, when he said that the President, if he were now to state his views, would present a much wider platform.

I learn from the best sources that such is the fact, and that the President anxiously desires an adjustment of the Mexican subject.

When the President wrote the message of the 21st January, he apprehended that the Wilmot proviso would be attached to any territorial bills. It is avowed that he suggested what has been called the non-action policy as to the territories.

Many persons have objected to Mr. Clay's scheme, on the ground that his territorial bills contain a provision which is equivalent to a Wilmot. This objection is founded on a mistake. The bills reported are clean bills. They have no reservations or qualifications on the subject. The impression is taken from one of the resolutions originally offered by Mr. Clay.

Mr. Berrien, though a member of the committee of thirteen, made an elaborate speech in opposition to the scheme, a week ago, upon the ground that the bills reported, as to the territories, expressed, as a reason for omitting the Wilmot, an opinion, or rather a declaration that slavery did not there exist by law, and never could there be legalized. This would be a Wilmot, but it is not in the bill. Yet, still, it is a fact that Southern gentlemen, visitors in this city, have, within the last two days, urged this objection on the authority of Mr. Berrien's speech.

I have the best reason for believing that Gen. Taylor will not invite changes in his Cabinet. If Mr. Crawford should go over—and that is not at all certain—another Georgian will take his place—and thus the *unity* of the Cabinet will be preserved. An administration that contemplates no future, can stand a good deal of dissatisfaction. If they can please themselves, they need care little for the whig party, and its supposed interests.

Receipt for Making Every Day Happy.—When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left off garment to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving; trifles in themselves light as air, will do it, at least for twenty-four hours; and, if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human tide to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. You send one person—only one—happily through the day; that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year, and supposing you live forty years only after you commence this course, you have made 14,600 human beings happy, at all events for a time, and this is supposing no relation or friend partakes of the feeling and extends the good. Now, worthy reader, is not this simple? It is too short for a sermon, too homely for ethics, and to easily accomplished for you to say, "I would if I could."

I, think now I see a new *fee*-ture in this case, as the lawyer said, when his client informed him that he had plenty of money.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Charade.

Six letters do my whole compose,
And four are vowels I'll disclose;
My whole quite plainly doth impart,
A distance neither long nor short;
A monosyllable 'tis true,
Two letters off the word you'll view,
Two syllables it now contains;
A word importing ills and pains;
Four of my first please to transpose,
You'll have a word, of winds and woes.
Now "Charlie" solve these simple lines,
And give the answer quick in rhymes.

AMICUS.

Kanesville, June 11th, 1850.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Acrostical Enigma.

I am composed of 18 letters.

My 1 4 16, is a small insect.
My 2 14 6 6 13 16, an engagement.
My 3 18 19 6 16 17, is a production of salt water.
My 4 7 9 9 16 6, a bird.
My 5 12 4 16, a portion of land.
My 6 5 9 9 16 17, a mechanic.
My 7 13 16 17 18, a valuable imported article.
My 8 9 7 3 9, a vegetable.
My 9 5 6 17 16, the name of a species of Salts.
My 10 4 7 15 16 12, a rich foreign fruit.
My 11 3 8 13, a person of limited understanding.
My 12 1 4 6, an article much in use.
My 13 3 2 15 6 16 17, an amphibious reptile.
My 14 4 16, a kind of liquid.
My 15 16 9 7 12 10 9, a choice kind of meat.
My 16 1 12 6, a direction.
My 17 3 2 2 16 17, a knavish fellow.
My 18 16 14 12 6, an article much used by housewives.

And my whole is a subject of much dispute.

AMICUS.

Kanesville, June 11th, 1850.

☞ Answer next Number.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE.
OR

Have just received per Steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,
SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel specta'es; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

OH YES!
The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct 14, 1849.

GOODS! GOODS!!
New Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes·

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,
DYE STUFFS,
Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

Pro Bono Publico.
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

ONE of the best Stocks of Goods has been just received per steamer "St. Ange" and "Robert Campbell," that the citizens of this county have seen for some time. Our prices are low, as we have established the cash system exclusively. Among our stock can be found a choice lot of prints of all prities, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., in fact as complete an assortment of Goods as is usually found in stores. We wish to show our goods and our prices, and a discerning public can judge.

We ask a trial.

Our House is known as the
THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO.
Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—3m

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NISHNABOTNA-TENA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the Nishnabotna River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the discerning public to say whether they shall be patronized or not.

CANSLER & LIVERMORE.

Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850.—3m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delainee Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing de., Mettoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT
EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL
AT
Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c., making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the strention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH.

10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea;	7 bbls molasses, S. H.
3 half chests do do;	10 bxs herring;
36 sks green Rio coffee;	600 lbs codfish;
10 bbls crushed sugar;	24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs each.
6 hhds. brown, do;	50 cans do 1 do;
40 sks. G. A. Salt;	30 kegs tar;
15 bxs W R cheese;	4 doz tar buckets,
8 bbls pilot bread;	10 coils Manilla rope;
8 bbls butter crackers,	15 bxs boots and shoes;
5 bbls vinegar;	12 cook stoves;
40 bbls rectified whiskey;	4 doz camp kettles;
10 hf bbls do. do;	600 gals. stoneware.
2 bbls mackerel,	

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,
On Main Street, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

KEG CREEK MILLS.
On Keg Creek, 15 miles West of Kanesville.

THE undersigned have erected a Steam Saw Mill for the above purpose, and are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, at short notice, and would call their attention to the public generally, and more particularly to Emigrants on the Western route, as the Mill is situated on the direct road to the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and constantly on hand a supply of Timber for wagons; and wagon timber will be furnished at the Mill, at short notice. Emigrants can be supplied at the Mill with lumber for wagon beds, &c., at short notice. Orders will be promptly attended to by

J. W. GOODRIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850.—3m

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES.
Just Received at the
EMPORIUM STORE,
Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 "	London Mustard;
70 "	Inks, assorted;
6 "	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 "	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 "	Tooth Powders;
3 "	Worm Syrup;
35 "	Vermifuge, assorted;
150 "	Court Plaster;
150 "	Pill Boxes;
6 "	Cough mixtures;
150 "	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 "	Cough Candy;
12 "	Childrens Cordial;
12 "	Cologne, assorted;
3 "	Cayenne in Phials;
12 "	Blacking;
2 "	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicum; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!
A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select assort't of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Fishing, Cordage, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit purchasers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can recommend.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions.

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 29, 1850.